

II.

BACKGROUND

Plaintiff was born on June 21, 1967. [Administrative Record (“AR”) at 127.] She has past relevant work experience as a caregiver, telemarketer, and hotel manager. [AR at 19, 39.]

On January 26, 2012, plaintiff filed an application for SSI payments, alleging that she has been unable to work since January 23, 2012. [AR at 12, 127-36.] After her application was denied initially and upon reconsideration, plaintiff timely filed a request for a hearing before an Administrative Law Judge (“ALJ”). [AR at 12, 88.] A hearing was held on April 8, 2014, at which time plaintiff appeared, represented by an attorney, and testified on her own behalf. [AR at 24-43.] A vocational expert (“VE”), and April Madden, plaintiff’s case manager in a mental health treatment center, also testified. [AR at 38-39, 39-42.] On June 20, 2014, the ALJ issued a decision concluding that plaintiff was not under a disability since January 26, 2012, the date the application was filed. [AR at 12-20.] Plaintiff requested review of the ALJ’s decision by the Appeals Council. [AR at 122-26.] When the Appeals Council denied plaintiff’s request for review on November 23, 2015 [AR at 1-6], the ALJ’s decision became the final decision of the Commissioner. See Sam v. Astrue, 550 F.3d 808, 810 (9th Cir. 2008) (per curiam) (citations omitted). This action followed.

III.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), this Court has authority to review the Commissioner’s decision to deny benefits. The decision will be disturbed only if it is not supported by substantial evidence or if it is based upon the application of improper legal standards. Berry v. Astrue, 622 F.3d 1228, 1231 (9th Cir. 2010) (citation omitted).

“Substantial evidence means more than a mere scintilla but less than a preponderance; it is such relevant evidence as a reasonable mind might accept as adequate to support a conclusion.” Carmickle v. Comm’r, Soc. Sec. Admin., 533 F.3d 1155, 1159 (9th Cir. 2008) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); Reddick v. Chater, 157 F.3d 715, 720 (9th Cir. 1998) (same). When determining whether substantial evidence exists to support the Commissioner’s

1 decision, the Court examines the administrative record as a whole, considering adverse as well
 2 as supporting evidence. Mayes v. Massanari, 276 F.3d 453, 459 (9th Cir. 2001) (citation omitted);
 3 see Ryan v. Comm’r of Soc. Sec., 528 F.3d 1194, 1198 (9th Cir. 2008) (“[A] reviewing court must
 4 consider the entire record as a whole and may not affirm simply by isolating a specific quantum
 5 of supporting evidence.”) (citation and internal quotation marks omitted). “Where evidence is
 6 susceptible to more than one rational interpretation, the ALJ’s decision should be upheld.” Ryan,
 7 528 F.3d at 1198 (citation and internal quotation marks omitted); see Robbins v. Soc. Sec. Admin.,
 8 466 F.3d 880, 882 (9th Cir. 2006) (“If the evidence can support either affirming or reversing the
 9 ALJ’s conclusion, [the reviewing court] may not substitute [its] judgment for that of the ALJ.”)
 10 (citation omitted).

11 IV.

12 THE EVALUATION OF DISABILITY

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 14 Persons are “disabled” for purposes of receiving Social Security benefits if they are unable
 15 to engage in any substantial gainful activity owing to a physical or mental impairment that is
 16 expected to result in death or which has lasted or is expected to last for a continuous period of at
 17 least twelve months. 42 U.S.C. § 423(d)(1)(A); Drouin v. Sullivan, 966 F.2d 1255, 1257 (9th Cir.
 18 1992).

19 A. THE FIVE-STEP EVALUATION PROCESS

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 21 The Commissioner (or ALJ) follows a five-step sequential evaluation process in assessing
 22 whether a claimant is disabled. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Lester v. Chater, 81 F.3d 821,
 23 828 n.5 (9th Cir. 1995), as amended April 9, 1996. In the first step, the Commissioner must
 24 determine whether the claimant is currently engaged in substantial gainful activity; if so, the
 25 claimant is not disabled and the claim is denied. Id. If the claimant is not currently engaged in
 26 substantial gainful activity, the second step requires the Commissioner to determine whether the
 27 claimant has a “severe” impairment or combination of impairments significantly limiting her ability
 28 to do basic work activities; if not, a finding of nondisability is made and the claim is denied. Id.

1 If the claimant has a “severe” impairment or combination of impairments, the third step requires
 2 the Commissioner to determine whether the impairment or combination of impairments meets or
 3 equals an impairment in the Listing of Impairments (“Listing”) set forth at 20 C.F.R. part 404,
 4 subpart P, appendix 1; if so, disability is conclusively presumed and benefits are awarded. Id. If
 5 the claimant’s impairment or combination of impairments does not meet or equal an impairment
 6 in the Listing, the fourth step requires the Commissioner to determine whether the claimant has
 7 sufficient “residual functional capacity” to perform her past work; if so, the claimant is not disabled
 8 and the claim is denied. Id. The claimant has the burden of proving that she is unable to
 9 perform past relevant work. Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1257. If the claimant meets this burden, a
 10 prima facie case of disability is established. Id. The Commissioner then bears the burden of
 11 establishing that the claimant is not disabled, because she can perform other substantial gainful
 12 work available in the national economy. Id. The determination of this issue comprises the fifth
 13 and final step in the sequential analysis. 20 C.F.R. §§ 404.1520, 416.920; Lester, 81 F.3d at
 14 828 n.5; Drouin, 966 F.2d at 1257.

15 16 **B. THE ALJ’S APPLICATION OF THE FIVE-STEP PROCESS**

17 At step one, the ALJ found that plaintiff had not engaged in substantial gainful activity since
 18 January 26, 2012, the application date. [AR at 14.] At step two, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff
 19 has the severe impairments of “degenerative disc disease, and affective disorders (adjustment
 20 disorder with anxiety and depression).” [Id.] He found plaintiff’s asthma to be nonsevere. [Id.]
 21 At step three, the ALJ determined that plaintiff does not have an impairment or a combination of
 22 impairments that meets or medically equals any of the impairments in the Listing. [Id.] He
 23 determined that she had mild restrictions in activities of daily living and social functioning, and
 24 moderate difficulties in concentration, persistence, or pace. [AR at 15.] The ALJ further found that
 25 plaintiff retained the residual functional capacity (“RFC”)¹ to perform a range of light work as

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 27 ¹ RFC is what a claimant can still do despite existing exertional and nonexertional
 28 limitations. See Cooper v. Sullivan, 880 F.2d 1152, 1155 n.5 (9th Cir. 1989). “Between steps
 (continued...) ”

defined in 20 C.F.R. § 416.967(b),² including “lifting 10 po[u]nds frequently and 20 pounds occasionally, standing 6 in 8 hours, sitting 6 in 8 hours, with occasional bending/stooping, and limitation to simple routine tasks.” [Id.] At step four, based on plaintiff’s RFC and the testimony of the VE, the ALJ concluded that plaintiff is able to perform her past relevant work as a caregiver “as actually and generally performed, which the vocational expert testified is at the light exertional level.” [AR at 19, 39-40.] Accordingly, the ALJ determined that plaintiff was not disabled at any time from January 26, 2012, the date the application was filed. [AR at 20.]

V.

THE ALJ’S DECISION

Plaintiff contends that the ALJ erred when he: (1) relied on the VE’s testimony; and (2) failed to fully consider the May 26, 2012, opinion of the psychiatric consultative examiner, Gary Bartell, M.D. [Joint Submission (“JS”) at 4.] As set forth below, the Court agrees with plaintiff, in part, and remands for further proceedings.

A. STEP FOUR DECISION

At the hearing, the VE testified that the Dictionary of Occupational Titles (“DOT”) describes the occupation of caregiver as “medium, SVP 3,” and “as performed [by plaintiff] it was light and in the general labor market this is an unskilled job.” [AR at 39.] He then testified that plaintiff “had

¹(...continued)

three and four of the five-step evaluation, the ALJ must proceed to an intermediate step in which the ALJ assesses the claimant’s residual functional capacity.” Massachi v. Astrue, 486 F.3d 1149, 1151 n.2 (9th Cir. 2007) (citation omitted).

² “Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds. Even though the weight lifted may be very little, a job is in this category when it requires a good deal of walking or standing, or when it involves sitting most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls. To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, you must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. If someone can do light work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary work, unless there are additional limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.967(b).

1 no certifications, so this would, in my opinion, really be an SVP of 2, light.” [AR at 39.] The VE
 2 also testified that a person with plaintiff’s RFC would be able to perform the occupation of
 3 caregiver, and acknowledged that as performed (at SVP 2), this was “in variance with the DOT,”
 4 for the reasons he had stated. [AR at 39, 40, 41.] The Court notes that up to this point in his
 5 testimony, the VE had only provided an explanation for why he believed plaintiff had performed
 6 the caregiver position at SVP 2 instead of SVP 3 and had not provided any testimony explaining
 7 why he believed plaintiff had performed the caregiver position at the light, rather than medium,
 8 level of exertion. [See generally AR at 39-41.] Plaintiff’s counsel then questioned the VE about
 9 the variance from the DOT with respect to his finding that plaintiff performed the caregiver
 10 occupation at the light exertional level:

11 Q: On the caregiver job, which you say is performed as light work, if the caregiver
 12 was required as she was to protect her patient from falling, if that person actually did
 fall, would it still be light work?

13 A: Well, they’d have to pick them up, so obviously it wouldn’t be light work. And if
 14 they fell, that’s -- that could occur. That’s not really an exertional issue. But if the
 person fell, I think they’d be expected to pick them up, certainly.

15 Q: And then -- and then it would be medium work as classified under the DOT?

16 A: Yes, you know, typically what she did, she was a home health aide. You know,
 17 she didn’t really bathe the person, provide them with activities, you know, the core
 18 activities of daily living. She was like an assistant. They take them shopping, take
 them to medical appointments. Then there’s other people that come in and actually
 do the bathing, the transferring, things like that. And typically *that’s* medium.

19 [AR at 42 (emphasis added).]

20 Plaintiff argues that the ALJ erred in his step four determination by relying on the VE’s
 21 testimony in concluding that plaintiff, in view of her physical and mental RFC limitations, can
 22 perform her past relevant work as a caregiver (DOT No. 354.377-014). [JS at 4-9, 16-17; AR at
 23 21-22.]

24 25 **1. Physical RFC Limitations**

26 Plaintiff argues that the DOT describes the occupation of caregiver as medium work and
 27 she could not perform that work as defined by the DOT based on her limitation to light work. [JS
 28 at 6.] She also notes that she could not perform that work as she actually performed it prior to her

1 asserted disability. [JS at 7.] In support, she states that at the April 2014 hearing she testified that
 2 as a caregiver she did a “‘little housekeeping’ and cooked dinner,” and although she did not have
 3 to pick up the individual whom she cared for from her bed, she did have to put her arm around her
 4 when she walked so that she would not fall. [JS at 7; AR at 29.] In her March 28, 2012, Work
 5 History Report, plaintiff also reported that she “lifted patient, cleaned, made beds, made dinner,
 6 bathed, [and] dressed patient.” [AR at 191.] She stated that in addition to lifting the patient, she
 7 lifted boxes, and the weight she frequently lifted was 50 pounds or more. [*Id.*] In short, plaintiff
 8 argues that her “full description of her job” shows that she lifted far more than twenty pounds as
 9 a caregiver. Therefore, the VE’s explanation for the deviation from the DOT (*i.e.*, that plaintiff
 10 performed it at the light exertional level), which “does not at all discuss [plaintiff’s] Work History
 11 report,” is inconsistent with plaintiff’s complete description of her past work as actually performed.
 12 [JS at 7.]

13 Defendant counters that the ALJ based his step four finding “on explicit VE testimony that
 14 Plaintiff did not *actually* perform this work [as a caregiver] at the level [of medium as] described
 15 in the DOT.” [JS at 13 (citing AR at 39).] Defendant states that the VE, “having heard Plaintiff’s
 16 testimony and reviewed the record,” noted that plaintiff’s work as actually performed was more like
 17 a home health aide, and she “didn’t really bathe the person, provide them with activities . . . of
 18 daily living,” and her patients had “other people that came in and actually [did] the bathing, the
 19 transferring, things like that.” [JS at 14 (citing AR at 42).] As conceded by the VE and
 20 acknowledged by defendant, “[o]nly *that* work [of bathing and transferring, things like that] would
 21 qualify as medium work -- and as the VE noted, there is nothing in the record to suggest Plaintiff
 22 ever actually performed her caregiver work that way.” [JS at 14-15 (citations omitted).]

23 Both the VE and defendant misstate the record. For instance, the VE’s conclusions that
 24 plaintiff “was like an assistant,” and did not help with daily activities, but instead took her patient
 25 shopping and to medical appointments, and that other people came in to do the bathing and
 26 transferring and “things like that,” are completely unsupported by the record. In fact, in her hearing
 27 testimony and/or her Work History Report, plaintiff testified that *she* performed such tasks for her
 28

1 patient as cooking, cleaning, bathing, walking, dressing, and lifting.³ [AR at 29, 191.] The Court
 2 finds no mention in the record that with respect to her caregiver activities, plaintiff ever stated that
 3 she either shopped or drove to medical appointments; if she performed those tasks for her patient,
 4 that information is not found in either her hearing testimony or in her Work History Report.⁴
 5 Additionally, the Court finds no evidence in the record that anyone else came to the home to bathe
 6 or transfer the patient while plaintiff was performing her caregiver activities. Although defendant
 7 credits the VE with reaching his conclusions after hearing plaintiff's testimony and reviewing the
 8 record, the VE's unsupported statements about plaintiff's caregiver job activities demonstrate
 9 otherwise.

10 As conceded by defendant and the VE, if plaintiff was performing such activities as bathing
 11 or transferring the patient, then the caregiver job would be classified as medium work. [AR at 42;
 12 JS at 14-15.] Given the fact that the VE's findings about the tasks he believed were performed
 13 by plaintiff were not supported by substantial evidence in the record, his conclusion that she
 14 performed that job at the light level also is not supported by the record. The ALJ's reliance on that
 15 testimony, therefore, was not supported by substantial evidence and remand is warranted on this
 16 issue.

17 18 **2. Mental RFC Limitations**

19 Plaintiff also contends that because of her mental limitation to simple routine tasks she is
 20 unable to perform her past work as a caregiver because the caregiver occupation requires the
 21 ability to perform at Reasoning Level 3. [JS at 8-9.]

22 The VE testified that the caregiver job "in the general labor market this is an unskilled job."
 23

24 ³ Plaintiff testified at the hearing that she did not have to lift the patient "from the bed to the
 25 walker." [AR at 29.] This is not necessarily inconsistent with her statement in her Work History
 26 Report that she "lifted patient, boxes." [AR at 191.]

27 ⁴ The Court notes that in her March 28, 2012, Function Report - Adult, plaintiff stated that
 28 during the day she does "grocery shopping, Dr. visits, take my medication, errands, rests a lot (it
 varies from day to day)." [AR at 157.] This description, however, has nothing to do with plaintiff's
 duties as a caregiver in 2000 and 2001. [See AR at 151.]

1 [AR at 39.] He also testified that because plaintiff “had no certifications,” it was his opinion that
 2 the position, as performed, would “really be an SVP of 2.” [Id.] Defendant argues that the VE’s
 3 explanation that plaintiff performed the job at an “unskilled level,”⁵ acknowledges the conflict
 4 between the DOT’s Reasoning Level 3 categorization, and the VE’s testimony that plaintiff could
 5 perform the job of caregiver as she actually performed it. [JS at 15 (citations omitted).]

6 The VE’s statement that because plaintiff “had no certifications” the work would “really be
 7 an SVP [Specific Vocational Preparation] of 2” [AR at 39 (emphasis added)], fails to provide a
 8 reasonable explanation as to the deviation from the DOT where the caregiver occupation is
 9 described as requiring level 3 *reasoning* skills and the individual is limited to simple routine tasks.
 10 SVP is defined as “the amount of lapsed time required by a typical worker to learn the techniques,
 11 acquire the information, and develop the facility needed for average performance in a specific job-
 12 worker situation.” DOT, app. C. An SVP of 3 indicates that the position would require anything
 13 from over one month up to and including three months of training, while an SVP of 2 indicates that
 14 the position would require anything from short demonstration up to and including 1 month of
 15 training. *Id.* “SVP ratings speak to the issue of the level of vocational preparation necessary to
 16 perform the job, not directly to the issue of a job’s simplicity, which appears to be more squarely
 17 addressed by the GED [reasoning level] ratings.” *Meissl v. Barnhart*, 403 F. Supp. 2d 981, 983
 18 (C.D. Cal. 2005).

19 The DOT defines jobs at Reasoning Level 3 as requiring the ability to “[a]pply
 20 commonsense understanding to carry out instructions furnished in written, oral, or diagrammatic
 21 form. Deal with problems involving several concrete variables in or from standardized situations.”
 22 DOT, App. C. Courts have found that a limitation to “simple, repetitive tasks” -- or as in this case --
 23 simple routine tasks -- may be consistent with level 2 reasoning. *See, e.g., Meissl*, 403 F. Supp.
 24 2d at 984 (“While reasoning level two notes the worker must be able to follow ‘detailed’

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 26 ⁵ The Administration defines “unskilled work” as “work which needs little or no judgment to
 27 do simple duties that can be learned on the job in a short period of time . . . and a person can
 28 usually learn to do the job in 30 days, and little specific vocational preparation and judgment are
 needed.” 20 C.F.R. § 416.968(a). Unskilled jobs “ordinarily involve dealing primarily with objects,
 rather than with data or people” Soc. Sec. Ruling 85-15; *see also infra* n.6.

1 instructions, it also . . . downplayed the rigorousness of those instructions by labeling them as
2 being ‘uninvolved.’”); Vasquez v. Astrue, 2009 WL 3672519, at *3 (C.D. Cal. Oct. 30, 2009) (“[T]he
3 DOT’s reasoning development Level two requirement does not conflict with the ALJ’s prescribed
4 limitation that [p]laintiff could perform only simple, routine work.”). However, Reasoning Level 3
5 expands the Reasoning Level 2 requirements of being able to follow “uninvolved” oral or written
6 instructions, to include being able to follow instructions in diagrammatic form as well as oral and
7 written forms, and to deal with “several/ concrete variables” as opposed to Level 2’s “few concrete
8 variables.” DOT, App. C (emphasis added). The Ninth Circuit recently determined that Reasoning
9 Level 3 is inconsistent with the limitation to simple and routine work tasks. See Zavala v. Colvin,
10 778 F.3d 842, 843-44 (9th Cir. 2015) (finding an “apparent conflict between the residual functional
11 capacity to perform simple, repetitive tasks, and the demand of Level 3 Reasoning”); Hackett v.
12 Barnhart, 395 F.3d 1168, 1176 (10th Cir. 2005) (same); see also Poole v. Colvin, 2014 WL
13 2439985, at *3-4 (C.D. Cal. May 29, 2014) (substantial evidence did not support the ALJ’s
14 determination plaintiff could perform her past relevant work as the potential conflict between ALJ’s
15 determination plaintiff can perform simple routine tasks, and his finding that she can perform her
16 past relevant work, which requires level 3 reasoning, was neither identified nor explained); Ney
17 v. Colvin, 2015 WL 8178652, at *11-14 (N.D. Cal. Dec. 8, 2015) (ALJ’s finding that plaintiff could
18 perform his past relevant work, which as generally performed required level 3 reasoning, failed
19 to address the conflict between his mental limitation to simple repetitive work and the finding that
20 he could perform that work as actually or as generally performed). “Although the burden of proof
21 lies with the claimant at step four, ‘the ALJ still has a duty to make the requisite factual findings
22 to support his conclusion.’” Stanton v. Colvin, 2016 WL 4426395, at *4 (C.D. Cal. Aug. 17, 2016)
23 (quoting Pinto v. Massanari, 249 F.3d 840, 844 (9th Cir. 2001)). Moreover, an ALJ’s determination
24 that a claimant has the RFC to perform her past relevant work must contain a finding of fact as to
25 the physical and mental demands of the past job, and that the claimant’s RFC would permit a
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1 return thereto. Soc. Sec. Ruling (“SSR”)⁶ 82-62; see also Soria v. Callahan, 16 F. Supp. 2d 1145,
 2 1151 (C.D. Cal. 1997) (“At step four, the ALJ is obliged to ascertain the demands of the claimant’s
 3 former work and to compare those demands with present capacity.”). Here, although the VE
 4 addressed the apparent conflict between the *SVP* requirements of the caregiver occupation as
 5 defined and as actually performed, neither the VE nor the ALJ addressed the conflict between
 6 plaintiff’s mental RFC limitation to “simple routine tasks” and the Reasoning Level 3 skills required
 7 for the caregiver position either as generally performed or as plaintiff actually performed it.

8 Remand is warranted on this issue.

9 10 **B. OPINION OF THE PSYCHIATRIC CONSULTATIVE EXAMINER**

11 On May 26, 2012, the psychiatric consultative examiner, Dr. Bartell, conducted an
 12 examination of plaintiff. [AR at 242-46.] He observed that plaintiff cried during the evaluation,
 13 was mildly lethargic, maintained good eye contact, was pleasant, had mild articulation problems,
 14 and that her mood was dysphoric, tense, and anxious, with restricted emotional range. [AR at
 15 244.] He diagnosed plaintiff with Adjustment Disorder with Anxiety and Depression Chronic. [AR
 16 at 245.] He determined she has the ability to perform simple and repetitive tasks, and, because
 17 of her depression, lethargy and/or distress, is moderately impaired in her ability to perform detailed
 18 and complex tasks, accept instructions from supervisors, interact with coworkers and the public,
 19 perform work activities consistently without special instruction, complete a normal workday or
 20 workweek without interruptions, and deal with the usual stressors encountered in the workplace.
 21 [AR at 245-46.]

22 Plaintiff contends that although the ALJ gave Dr. Bartell’s opinion great weight, he “failed
 23 to adopt any limitations related to social functioning,” particularly with respect to accepting
 24

25 ⁶ “The Commissioner issues [SSRs] to clarify the Act’s implementing regulations and the
 26 agency’s policies. SSRs are binding on all components of the [Social Security Administration].
 27 SSRs do not have the force of law. However, because they represent the Commissioner’s
 28 interpretation of the agency’s regulations, we give them some deference. We will not defer to
 SSRs if they are inconsistent with the statute or regulations.” Holohan v. Massanari, 246 F.3d
 1195, 1202 n.1 (9th Cir. 2001) (citations omitted).

1 instructions from supervisors and interacting with coworkers and the general public. [JS at 18.]
2 She argues that the ALJ failed to “provide a single specific and legitimate reason for discounting
3 Dr. Bartell’s opinions” regarding plaintiff’s social functioning, and that the error is not harmless.
4 [JS at 18-19.]

5 Defendant argues that the only concrete recommendations regarding plaintiff’s work-related
6 capabilities mentioned in Dr. Bartell’s opinion were that plaintiff has the ability to perform simple
7 and repetitive tasks and to maintain regular attendance. [JS at 22 (citing AR at 245).] Although
8 he noted moderate impairment in some areas, Dr. Bartell did not make concrete recommendations
9 based on those impairments. [Id.] Additionally, Dr. Bartell did not find plaintiff disabled; instead,
10 he “explicitly found that Plaintiff could perform work -- specifically simple and repetitive work.” [JS
11 at 23 (citing AR at 245).]

12 Because the ALJ determined that plaintiff could perform her past relevant work as a
13 caregiver, a position that by definition involves close interaction with others, and the matter is
14 being remanded as discussed above, the ALJ on remand shall also reconsider the effect, if any,
15 of plaintiff’s moderate impairments in the various areas of social functioning on her ability to
16 perform the caregiver occupation or, if warranted, alternative occupations.

17 18 VI.

19 **REMAND FOR FURTHER PROCEEDINGS**

20 The Court has discretion to remand or reverse and award benefits. McAllister v. Sullivan,
21 888 F.2d 599, 603 (9th Cir. 1989). Where no useful purpose would be served by further
22 proceedings, or where the record has been fully developed, it is appropriate to exercise this
23 discretion to direct an immediate award of benefits. See Lingenfelter v. Astrue, 504 F.3d 1028,
24 1041 (9th Cir. 2007); Benecke v. Barnhart, 379 F.3d 587, 595-96 (9th Cir. 2004). Where there are
25 outstanding issues that must be resolved before a determination can be made, and it is not clear
26 from the record that the ALJ would be required to find plaintiff disabled if all the evidence were
27 properly evaluated, remand is appropriate. See Benecke, 379 F.3d at 593-96.

1 In this case, there are outstanding issues that must be resolved before a final determination
 2 can be made. In an effort to expedite these proceedings and to avoid any confusion or
 3 misunderstanding as to what the Court intends, the Court will set forth the scope of the remand
 4 proceedings. First, the ALJ shall reconsider and address plaintiff's moderate impairments as
 5 assessed by Dr. Bartell in the various areas of social functioning. Second, the ALJ shall reassess
 6 plaintiff's RFC and, with the assistance of a VE, if necessary, determine whether, given plaintiff's
 7 mental and physical RFC limitations, she is able to perform her past relevant work as a caregiver,
 8 as actually or generally performed.⁷ If plaintiff is not so capable, then the ALJ should proceed to
 9 step five and determine, with the assistance of a VE if necessary, whether there are jobs existing
 10 in significant numbers in the regional and national economy that plaintiff can still perform.

11 VII.

12 CONCLUSION

13
 14 **IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that: (1) plaintiff's request for remand is **granted**; (2) the
 15 decision of the Commissioner is **reversed**; and (3) this action is **remanded** to defendant for further
 16 proceedings consistent with this Memorandum Opinion.

17 **IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that the Clerk of the Court serve copies of this Order and the
 18 Judgment herein on all parties or their counsel.

19 **This Memorandum Opinion and Order is not intended for publication, nor is it**
 20 **intended to be included in or submitted to any online service such as Westlaw or Lexis.**

21 

22 DATED: October 17, 2016

23

PAUL L. ABRAMS
 24 UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

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⁷ Nothing in this decision is intended to disrupt the ALJ's finding that plaintiff is limited to simple routine tasks.